ANOTHER EXPOSE.

The Chief Clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau in a Peck of Trouble.

He Offers to Sell Valuable Information of His Department but Puts His Price too High.

His Resignation to be Followed by that of Commissioner Pleasanton.

Morton's Hold on Grant and the Axes he has to Grind.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

COL. CLIFFORD THOMPSON'S RESIGNATION, AND ITS CAUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—There has been a great deal of excitement in official circles to-night, and especially among officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau, over the announcement that Colonel Clifford Thompson, late chief clerk of the Internal Revenue Bureau, had resigned, because it was ascertained that he had sold to the officers of the New York Central Railroad Company, two days in advance of its passage, the decision in the great scrip tax case, and that by this information the officers were enabled to save themselves from loss. The excitement that this occasioned would seem to indicate that if Thompson was in the business other officers of the bureau had a share in it. Mr. Thompson left the office with the highest indorsement from Gen. Pleasanton, and since his resignation has had unusual privileges at the Revenue Bureau. It is hinted that as the result of this exposure Gen. Pleasanton himself will shortly tender his resignation. The story about the business here is that Col. Thompson wrote the officers of the company and asked them what information in relation to the decision would be worth in advance. The reply was $30,000. Mr. Thompson was not satisfied with this, and demanded $50,000, when the company refused the demand, and then had Thompson's letter photographed and sent to the President. Whatever the truth about the matter is, it creates a very unpleasant odor about the Treasury Department.

ANOTHER COLORED CADET.

West Point is to have yet another colored cadet in the person of John McGee, who has been nominated to the position by the colored Congressman from the Selma, Alabama, district.

DIPLOMATIC PERSONALS.

Mr. Mosel, Minister from the Netherlands, will shortly leave the United States for a visit to Europe. Baron Gerolt will not sail for Europe, as he intended, by the steamer leaving Baltimore to-morrow, being detained here by important business.

MORTON'S STRONGHOLD UPON GRANT AND ITS OBJECT.

Senator Morton's presence at Long Branch with the President, and the announced fact that he will accompany the Executive to the Pacific coast, are looked upon in political and official circles here as significant circumstances in view of the grasp and influence the Indiana Senator has upon the President. Morton, it is well known, has a large number of axes to grind, hence his adhesion to the person of General Grant, for whom he cares nothing except to the extent to which he may make use of him for his own selfish ends. It is also well known that for purposes best known to himself Morton has been playing a sort of see-saw between the New York Senators with advantage to himself and his friends and supporters. The belief is gaining strength that Morton wants and has demanded the State Department portfolio, and as there does not seem to be much doubt that Mr. Fish will carry out his long-cherished desire to retire, there is likely to be a vacancy in the Senatorial representation from Indiana and a new Secretary of State at a very early day.

ALABAMA CONGRESSMEN BEFORE THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

Hon. Peter M. Dox, respectively from Alabama, who left Washington only a few days ago, had scarcely reached his home, when he was summoned by telegraph to return and testify before the Kuklux Committee. He will be here this week, and will probably testify on Friday. It is probable that all the Alabama Congressmen will be summoned here to testify.

FRED. DOUGLASS RESIGNS HIS POSITION.

Fred. Douglass, who really never considered himself a citizen of this District, but who was appointed a member of our territorial council as a compliment to his race, to-day formally announced in the Legislature that he had resigned his office because its duties interfered with his private business. He will now return to New York State, which he has always considered his home.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOWEN TO BE PARDONED AND REINSTATED IN HIS SEAT.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Ex-Congressman Bowen, convicted of bigamy and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, is still confined in the county jail here. He does not suffer much from the rigors of confinement, being furnished with the best room in the building, allowed the freedom of the jail and grounds, furnished with meals from his own house daily, and is visited by a number of friends. The general belief is that he will be speedily pardoned. His case was favorably considered in Cabinet meeting on Friday, and the District Attorney recommended a pardon. The papers are in the hands of the Attorney General, and will be forwarded to the President to-morrow. The friends of Bowen express the positive belief that he will yet his seat in Congress from the Second district of South Carolina, over DeLarge, colored, the sitting member. His friends also say the three managers of the elections in the county where DeLarge was given, by a majority of a few thousand, having been tried upon an indictment for fraud and convicted, there can be no further difficulty. They also say that the wholesale stuffing of the ballot-box at the election is proven beyond a doubt, and that still other evidence remains. Also, that the other managers are now on trial for the same offense, with a strong likelihood of conviction, which will go to make DeLarge's election invalid.

SECRETARY JOHNSON'S SON REAPPOINTED.

Major Louis E. Johnson, son of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, has been appointed United States Marshal for the District of South Carolina. Representatives Wallace, of South Carolina, together with his colleagues, Elliott and DeLarge, had preferred charges against Major Johnson, upon which he was removed, and a son of Wallace appointed in his place. An investigation shows these charges to be without foundation, and Major Johnson has been restored to his position.

COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS TO REMAIN VACANT.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to make no appointment to the office of Commissioner of Customs until Congress shall have another opportunity to pass the bill heretofore prepared by him for the purpose of making this an executive office, and creating a thirty-second Controller of the Treasury.

MINISTER THORNTON

will be absent from this country for several months. He had received the intimation of a transfer as a diplomatic position elsewhere, and expressed himself satisfied with the one he now occupies.

THE TREATY ARBITRATOR NOT YET APPOINTED.

The administration has taken no action, whatever as to appointment of an arbitrator under the Treaty of Washington, nor will such action be taken before the Government shall be officially informed of the ratification of the treaty by the Queen of England.

AMOUNT DUE FROM DERELICT COLLECTORS.

The amount due from ex-collectors to the Government is $8,518,186. It is from this that the Government will not lose any considerable sum, as the bonds in most cases are considered good.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Returns from the Department of Agriculture indicate an increase of acreage of wheat, compared with that of last year, of four per cent. Nearly 750,000 acres, nearly all of which is west of the Mississippi, has been planted. The crop will probably be fully equal to that of last year.

APPOINTMENT.

Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, has appointed Judge Barron, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, and a member of the Board of Trustees, as a Representative from that State.

THE Emperor of Brazil's Visit.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A correspondent of a morning paper says in an interview, at Rio Janeiro, with the Emperor of Brazil, previous to his departure for Europe, the Emperor said he was only going to Europe for the benefit of his health, and it was not his intention to go to the United States, but he hoped on a future occasion to visit that country.

The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871. NEW SERIES. NO. 1,002.

NEW YORK.

Settlement of the New York Central Tax Question—The Horse Epidemic Abating—Methodist Book Concern Trial—Beddy, the Blacksmith, Again Arrested, etc., etc.

THE HORSE EPIDEMIC ABATING.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The epidemic which broke out among the horses of this city, some three weeks since, is rapidly abating, and it is believed by veterinary surgeons, who have been fighting it since the beginning, that it will soon almost totally disappear.

SETTLEMENT OF THE N. Y. CENTRAL TAX QUESTION.

The Herald says: The dispute between the Revenue Department and the New York Central Railroad Company, with reference to tax on 80 per cent. dividend of the latter corporation, is settled by a reference of the whole affair to a couple of auditors, who will make an investigation into the company's affairs, and report how much of the dividend represents the earnings previous to the passage of the law imposing the tax on dividends. The proposition once settled, the last claim of the company to exemption will have been quieted, and the payment of the tax will then follow.

BOND-THIEF ARRESTED.

A German, named John Leon, was arrested yesterday, while attempting to pass one of the thirty-one-thousand-dollar bonds stolen in February last from the Park Savings Bank, Brooklyn. Leon made confession where the bond was procured, and where the others could be obtained.

THE [illegible] MURDER.

Dr. Cronnelly, the two children resulted in a verdict according to the facts already known—that Connally was suffering from an attack of acute insanity.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN TRIAL.

In the Methodist book Concern trial today the evidence of Dr. Lanahan as to the charges of fraud against the bindery department, which his counsel said amounted to $68,000, was ruled out as not bearing upon the issue now before the court; as was also the evidence as to the relations between Lanahan and Carlton. The ruling on the latter point was objected to, but was sustained by 9 to 6.

Dr. Lanahan, when asked yesterday in his examination before the book committee, what reason he had for thinking that the bank books and check books would help him convict Goodenough, said: I learned that oil company parties had been organized in the Book Concern, and held meetings here at the old place, of which Goodenough and Dr. Carlton were officers, and there were records of the books giving reasons to believe that the funds of the house were used for improper purposes. I explained to my satisfaction that Mr. Goodenough had received in the year more than $2 000, the proper amount of his salary. There are hundreds of thousands of dollars entered on cash books in the form of notes, which do not appear on the bill book. This, of itself, is a very singular thing.

BEDDY THE BLACKSMITH AGAIN IN QUOD.

Harry Hill and William Varley, alias Reddy the blacksmith, were arrested to-day by order of the Superintendent of Police, as the principal beckers of Edwards and Collier, prizefighters, and were turned over to the Queens county authorities for trial.

GEO. H. PENDLETON

left for Europe, to bring back his family, where they have been for the last two years, a month sooner than he intended, in order that he may be back early in August and take part in the exciting canvass which will take place in Ohio in the coming autumn.

GRANT'S DEFERRED TRIP.

President Grant will start on his trip to California about the 15th of August. All the members of the Cabinet will accompany him. He will be absent five weeks. The President will not visit Oregon, as has been stated.

MR. MOZLY'S ARRIVAL IN THIS COUNTRY.

J. Lathrop Mozly, with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Brander Sheridan, will arrive in this city in September.

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIMANT FOR A BRITISH LEGACY.

One hundred of the Drakes, claiming to be the legal heirs of Sir Francis Drake, met in this city to-day, but transacted no business of importance. The property is valued at $125,000,000, but the secretary reported that he had been unable to establish any connection between the American and English branches of the family.

THE ENGLISH STOCKHOLDERS IN ERIE.

The Erie Railway Company opened its defense to-day in the Colcsmay Receivership nomination, Judge Beach, of Troy, appearing.

[illegible] who now hold in trust the stock which they claimed had been illegally issued. When Evans took the commissioner White ruled out the evidence records of the Erie Railway Company and also decided the motion.

ANTI-INCOME TAX ACTION.

Huron Winslow, attorney for the Anti-Income Tax Association, has applied to Judge Gilbert at the special term of the Supreme Court at Brooklyn for an injunction to restrain James Frothed, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, including Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond counties, from collecting the income tax. Judge Gilbert ordered the Collector to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted.

THE BANK DIVIDEND TAX QUESTION.

A number of national bank presidents from Boston, Philadelphia, and of this city met yesterday at the American Exchange National Bank to protest against the collection of the tax on bank dividends for the year ending June, 1871, the banks claiming that there are no laws obliging them to make such payments. A committee was appointed to proceed to Washington to lay the question before the authorities there.

A REVENUE CLERK FOLLOWS THE LEAD OF HIS SUPERIORS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A dispatch to the Tribune, from Long Branch, says: It is stated by persons very close to the President that last week positive information was laid before him that Col. Clifford Thomoson, late General Pleasanton's chief clerk in the Internal Revenue bureau, sold to the officers of the New York Central Railroad Company, two days in advance of the promulgation of the Commissioner's decision in the great tax case, such information about it as enabled those officers to save themselves from loss. The letter received for the information thus sold is stated to the President at $5,000. Without vouching for all that is in the story, I can assert positively that this information was given to the President, and that the resignation of the chief clerk of the Internal Revenue Department promptly followed.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, June 20—P. M.

The Gold market has been quiet but strong at 112⅝@113⅝. In the morning from 1 per cent. per annum to 1-64 of 1 per cent. per day was paid for carrying. Later 1 per day from 3 to 8 per cent. was paid for carrying.

The gold clearances to-day, at the Gold Exchange Bank, were $25,500,000.

The exports of specie to-day were $900,000.

The Government bond market was strong and higher at the close, with but few transactions.

The Stock market opened active and strong but the bears stepped in and sold down the whole list, with the exception of Rock Island, which the clique held up against all the efforts of the bears. They are still largely short on the whole list and prices will probably advance materially as soon as they make their next move. Rock Island was the great feature of the day, advancing to 130⅝, and the report is to-night that they will corner it to-morrow or next day. In the Sangamon there was a panic, Maryland and Consolidated Coal breaking down from 8 to 10 per cent. in about as many minutes. The market closed dull, with the exception of Rock Island. The dealings in this stock have been enormous.

Money 5@4 per cent. on call.

Southern state securities opened dull but steady, and at the second call were heavy; Tennessees were weak and declined ½ per cent.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 118⅝.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of '62	117⅝
Coupons of '64	117⅝
Coupons of '65	117⅝
Coupons of '65, new	116⅝
Coupons of '67	116⅝
Coupons of '68	116
Five-twenties	115
Currency 6's	115

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	96	Virginia	67¾
Old Tenn	72	Old N. Car	47
New Tenn	70½	New N. Car	36
New Virg's	72¾		

STOCKS.

Canton	69¾	Rock Island	130
Cleveland & Pitts	90	Ft. Wayne	97½
Cleveland & Vers	125	St. Paul	80¾
Marietta & Cin	81	Do preferred	89
Mariposa	20	Do common	81
Mariposa preferred	40	Do preferred	91
Adams Express	80¾	Quicksilver	36
Wells & Fargo	100	Do preferred	50
Amer. Express	53¾	Terre Haute	26
U. S. Express	55½	Do preferred	56
Pacific Mail	39¾	Chicago & Alton	117¾
N. Y. Central	93¾	Do preferred	122
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	90¾	Cle. & Pitts'burgh	94¾
Erie	29¾	C. C. and I	84¾
Erie preferred	55	Burlington	116
Harlem	131½	Illinois Centre	97¾
Do preferred	135	C. C. & I. C.	91¾
Reading	97¼	Del. Central	30
Mich. Central	125	Union Pacific	30½
Pittsburg	119¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	103¾
Northwestern	77¾	Union Pac. bonds	91¾
Do preferred	91½		

The Turf.

BOSTON, June 20.—The Boston Trotting Association began its first meeting of the season at Beacon Park to-day. The first race, for a purse of $1,000, for horses never having beaten three minutes, was won by Easton Boy in 2:32½, 2:32¾, 2:32¾, 2:37½.

The second race, purse $1,000, $1,200 to the first, $600 to second and $300 to the third horse, for horses never having beaten 2:26, was won by Nonesuch, beating Bradley and Guest. Time—2:25½, 2:27¼, 2:26¾.

The meeting will adjourn Friday.

Indiana Medical Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 20.—The annual State Medical Convention met in this city to-day. The attendance is unusually large; nearly every society in the State is represented, and several delegates from Ohio and Kentucky are also present.

FOREIGN.

Minister Washburne Protected During the Insurrection by Prussian Guns.

Withdrawal of German Troops from France Discontinued.

Particulars of the Papal Jubilee in Rome.

The Work of Restoration.

PARIS, June 20.—The work of restoration in Paris, and especially of the Bois du Boulogne, is being actively pushed forward.

The war between the eighteen monarchist and five Republican journals is bitter in the extreme. The latter repudiate the Commune, represent the sentiment of more electors than those of their adversaries. They are also united, while the monarchist journals are divided.

VERSAILLES, June 20.—The Minister of Justice has issued a circular requesting all magistrates who are candidates for the Assembly to resign before the election.

The Government authorizes the re-establishment of private telegraphs in the Departments of the Seine and the Seine Et Oise.

A manifesto from moderate Republicans announces the adhesion of sixteen more newspapers to their cause.

The Bank of France has resumed the publication of its returns.

Minister Washburne Protected by Prussian Guns.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A Paris correspondent says: May 31st, when a body of Communists entered Mr. Washburne's house with the intention of committing depredations, the commander of the Prussian forces to the northward of Paris said that if Mr. Washburne was not in person and property held inviolable the city would be bombarded within twenty-four hours. This warning had its effect, but Paris was at the mercy of the American Minister and at his word a thousand guns would have opened on the city.

LONDON, June 20.—The Time's special dispatch says: The members of the International Society are distributing the electoral manifestoes. The Journal states that the proceedings of the Society causes uneasiness to the Belgian Government, and that the garrisons have been re-enforced, Baron Hausaman and M. Lonoine have declined to seek the suffrages of electors.

Gen. Cluseret has been arrested.

M. Millier has been seen in Liverpool.

Withdrawal of German Troops Stopped.

The Daily News' special dispatches say instructions have been given, from Berlin to stop the return of the German troops from France, and to discontinue the surrender of French prisoners.

A letter from Duke DeBeaufie and French residents of London say regulated liberty a firm government, and free institutions will re-establish the greatness and domestic prosperity of France.

The Morning Post says that the review at Long Champs has been postponed, because the regiments would have cried "Vive l'empereur."

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M. Rouher has gone to Bordeaux.

The Prosse says the monarchical parties are all wanting in patriotism.

Prince Napoleon Accepts the Candidature.

Prince Napoleon has accepted the candidature for the Assembly from Corsica, and his election is thought certain.

Papers are daily discovered in the ruined bonses of Paris. The exploration of the sewers has been completed. Many bodies were found in them in the most horribly mutilated condition, and were buried at night in the cemetery at Mount Matrie.

Financial Condition of France.

VERSAILLES, June 20.—In the Assembly today, during the debate on the budget bill, Thiers made a statement of the financial condition of the country. He said the war cost France three milliards of francs. The deficit for the fiscal year of 1870-'71 reached 1,681,000,000 francs, but of this amount the Bank of France had advanced to the Government 1,330,000,000 francs.

so that the immediate deficiency for the year was reduced to 301,000,000 francs, but to this must be added 436,000,000 francs for expenses since incurred in the suppression of the insurrection in Paris. This total deficit of 737 000,000 francs Thiers proposed to meet by imposing new taxes. The situation, he said, was difficult but not disastrous.

Midnight.

VERSAILLES, June 20.—The Assembly has unanimously passed the loan bill.

PARIS, June 20.—The monarchical press fear a union of the Republican journals.

A committee has been formed to procure the return to the Assembly of the former representatives from Alsace and Lorraine.

Gambetta has declined a nomination for the Assembly.

Denunciations of Communists are made daily, and arrests continue to be of frequent occurrence. The idea is mooted of forming a second Chamber, to be elected by General Councils.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Papal Jubilee at Rome.

LONDON, June 20.—A correspondence from Rome says that the Pope, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pontificate, received deputations from all countries, even from Poland. At least two thousand delegates and eight hundred ladies waited on him during the day. The Pope, in his replies to congratulations of foreign deputations, said he hoped soon to bear the cross through the streets of Rome without fear of outrage. To the French delegates he spoke feelingly of the situation of France, and congratulated them on her victory over the powers of darkness. He was gratified at receiving a telegram from the Queen of England, in which wishes for his long life and happiness were expressed. During the day the Pope distributed 15,000 francs among the poor, and received magnificent presents from the faithful throughout the world. He was also showered with the presents taken by the Police visitors, while on their way to the Vatican, were frequently insulted by crowds in the streets. Many soldiers who had served in the Political army were arrested before the day of the festival to prevent disturbance.

The Brussels Riot.

LONDON, June 20.—Sixty-eight persons have been arrested at Brussels for complicity in the riotous proceedings on the occasion of the celebration of the Pope's jubilee.

BRUSSELS, June 20.—It is said that the Italian Minister to Brussels has received letters from his government terminating his mission to Belgium.

Naturalization Convention Approved

PESTH, June 20.—Previous to the prorogation of the Hungarian delegation, the naturalization convention between Austria and Hungary was approved by both houses, and signed by the Emperor.

The Treaty of Washington.

LONDON, June 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Viscount Enfield, under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, promised that the Government would give formal notice to British claimants under the treaty of Washington to file their claims and proofs before the commission created by that treaty within six months.

MUNICH, June 20.—Herr Rathordt has been Appointed Bavarian Charge d'Affairs at Paris.

Amatra in Italy.

FLORENCE, June 20.—King Victor Emanuel has returned from Naples without visiting Rome. The Chamber of Deputies is engaged in discussion of the bill for reorganization of the Italian army.

ROME, June 20.—Affairs in Rome are perfectly quiet.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—Several changes have occurred in the Turkish Ministry.

Marine.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Arrived—Steamship Algeria, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 20.—Arrived—The steamships Hansa, from New York, and Leipsic, from Baltimore.

GLASGOW, June 20.—Arrived—Steamship Britannia, from New York.

MOVILLE, June 20.—Arrived—Steamship Corinthian, from Quebec.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, June 20—1:30 p. m.—Consols 92, Bonds, coupons '62s 90¾; old '65s 89¾; '67s 89¾; 10-40s 89¾.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—U. S. coupons of 1862 90¾.

PARIS, June 20.—Bourse, rentes 51 francs and 50 centimes.

MANCHESTER, June 20.—The market is firmer.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton, the market is firm; middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales were for speculation and export; shipments from Bombay for the week ending the 19th 56,000 bales. Breadstuffs are weak but prices unchanged; receipts of wheat for 3 days 25,000 quarters, of which 22,000 quarters are American. Pork 60s. Lard 67s 6d. Cumberland middles 39s; short rib middles 37s. Tallow 43s 6d.

THE SOUTH.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

It passed the House of Representatives at 6 o'clock this morning, making the run from New Orleans to this port in 2 days, 13 hours, and 7 minutes, including 28 landings. She left here at 8:15.

OFFICIAL REMOVALS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Avalanche's Jackson special says: Gov. Alcorn has removed Mayor Webber, of Vicksburg, and appointed Dr. C. A. Foster as his successor. He has also appointed Robert J. Alcorn and H. L. Fisher public printers, vice Kimball, Raymond, & Co., of the Pilot, removed.

CORRUPT POSTMASTER ARRESTED IN ALABAMA.

MOBILE, ALA., June 20.—Postmaster G. L. Putman has been arrested on an indictment presented by the grand jury charging him with bribery.

THE NEW GRANT NEWSPAPER IN NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—The daily Radical newspaper which will support President Grant for re-election, will appear in this city in a few days. The capital has been raised to carry it on.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION paid to-day to the State Comptroller thirty-three thousand dollars interest on the bonds issued for the construction of part of the Mississippi Central railroad in Tennessee.

THE CUBA (TENN.) MURDERERS.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—The trial of Preston and Graves, under sentence of death for Kuklux-ing young Schofield in this county last July, came up before the Supreme Court at Jackson, Tenn., yesterday, on a motion for a new trial. Mr. Jones made a strong argument for the defense, and Attorney General Wright opened the argument for the prosecution to-day.

SCORED-THIEF TAKEN OUT OF JAIL AND HUNG.

Last Friday, a man named Bill Garrett was arrested near Salisbury, Tennessee, on suspicion of having stolen a horse the night before, and was taken to Cove. Soon after he was found that the jail had been broken open and the prisoner gone. That afternoon a negro found the body of Garrett in the woods, about a mile from town, with the marks of a rope about his neck and a bullet-hole in his forehead. An inquest was held on the body, but nothing was elicited to show who did the deed.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Contest over Nomination of Secretary of State.

CONCORD, N. H., June 20.—The Democrats of New Hampshire are in caucus tonight on the nomination of State officers. The Labor Reformers wish the nomination of John H. Goodale for Secretary of State. He was formerly a Democrat. The young Democracy favor J. Wells Butterfield, of Concord, and think the Labor Reformers have enough offices already. A change in the judiciary system, or other of the judges, engages the attention of all parties just now.

CONCORD, N. H., June 20.—In the House this morning the Committee on Elections reported adversely to the claim of Nathan Whipple (Republican) to a seat as Representative from Lisbon. Mr. Randell (Republican), from the same committee, favored the consideration postponed, as the case was identical with that of S. P. Bass (Democrat), from Concord. He thought the cases should be considered together, as each of the claimants came short of a sufficient number of votes to elect him, but had been declared elected. He moved to lay the report on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The motion was lost by 151 to 155. The report was then accepted by the House.

OHIO.

The Republican Convention to be Held To-Day—Ben. Wade to be Dropped and Gen. Noyes to get the Nomination for Governor.

COLUMBUS, O., June 20.—The Republican Convention, to be held to morrow, promises to be one of the largest ever assembled in the capital. Among the prominent men of the party here are Senator Sherman, ex-Governor Dennison, Gen. Garfield, Gen. R. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Gen. P. Buckland, and Hon. R. P. Spaulding. The platform will take a liberal ground on the different public questions, and indorse the administration. The effort to nominate Hon. B. F. Wade for Governor seems to have been abandoned by its politicians of Cincinnati, who had it in charge, and the probabilities are that Gen. Edward F. Noyes, of Cincinnati, will be nominated on the first ballot by a large majority. The Cleveland delegates have created some excitement by bringing out Jacob Mueller for Lieutenant Governor.

Investigation into the Pittston Disaster.

SCRANTON, PA., June 20.—The miners have appointed a committee of investigate the recent disaster, and already report that they have discovered proof of collusion between mine-inspector Williams and the owners of the shaft. The matter will be probed to the bottom with a view of punishing the guilty parties.

Pumps were started yesterday at the West Pittston shaft, the scene of the latest mining horror, and the new breaker is nearly ready. All but two of the miners taken from the pit alive are able to work, and are employed at the shaft.

VALLANDIGHAM.

The Funeral Obsequies of the Dead Statesman Yesterday—An Imposing Display.

DAYTON, O., June 20.—The funeral of the late Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, to-day, was of a most imposing character, and was probably the largest which has ever taken place in the State of Ohio. The procession was about two miles in length, and was composed of persons of all political parties and walks of life. Business in many parts of the city was suspended during the passing of the funeral cortege. The county and city buildings, together with many private residences, were draped in mourning. The pall-bearers were Hon. A. G. Thurman, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. George E. Pugh, Hon. George W. McCook, Hon. Judge Gilmore, Gen. O. C. Maxwell, John Howard, Samuel Craighead, Ethe Thompson, D. W. Segur, W. H. Gillespie, and D. A. Hank. Many distinguished gentlemen from all parts of the Union were present and participated in the ceremonies. Chief Justice Chase was prevented from being present by ill health. The funeral services at the residence were conducted by Rev. E. B. Waight, of the Episcopal Church, and he was buried by the Masonic fraternity, Grand High Priest Chas. C. Kiefer, presiding.

Death.

The Chief Justice of the United States Indorses the Vallandigham Platform.

DAYTON, O., June 20.—The following letter from Chief Justice Chase was received by the late C. L. Vallandigham, a few days after the promulgation of the famous New Departure resolution:

"WASHINGTON, May 20.—MY DEAR SIR: "I have just read the resolutions of the Montgomery county, Ohio, Democratic Convention, reported by yourself, together with your remarks and those of Mr. Hank. You have rendered great service to your country and party. At least such is my judgment. May God bless you for it. Nothing can be truer than your declaration that the movement contemplated by the resolutions is the restoration of the Democratic party to its ancient platform of progress and reform. I know you too well to doubt your courage or your fidelity to your connections.

"Very truly yours, S. P. CHASE."

To Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

THE PLAINS.

A Terrible Tornado—First Consignment of Texas Cotton.

PARSONS, Ks., June 20.—A terrible tornado swept over southeastern Kansas on Friday evening last. The town of Eldorado was nearly destroyed, over one thousand houses being demolished. The loss is about $60,000. The storm did great damage to Cedar, Fonces were blown down and houses unroofed throughout the whole scope of country. It was the severest storm known on the plains for years.

The first consignment of cotton from Texas via the M., K. & T. R. R., left Big Cabin, Indian Territory, to-day, and passed through Parsons to-night. Large quantities are daily arriving at Big Cabin for shipment over the road, as shipment of Texas cattle is very large. The prairies in the vicinity of Big Cabin are covered with stock.

BASE BALL.

The Mutuals Defeat the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—About 10,000 spectators saw the game this afternoon between the Mutuals, of New York, and the Athletics, of this city. The game was very exciting, and was won by the Mutuals by the following score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.
Athletics	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	6
Mutuals	0	1	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	9

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The Forest Lawn [illegible] to-day, resulted in a victory for the Mutuals by a score of 9 to 6.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Forest City of Cleveland played with the Mutuals to-day on the Capitoline grounds this afternoon. An immense crowd of spectators was present. The Stars failed to score during the whole game, and the Clevelanders chiefly by errors on the part of the Stars, won the game by a total of 6 runs, made in the 4th, 5th and 9th innings.

CINCINNATI.

Railroad Contracts Entered Into—Total Railroad Property in the County—The McClehan Trial.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The stockholders of the Cincinnati and Springfield railroad ratified contracts to-day by which they are to use the track of the Cincinnati and Baltimore and Marietta and Cincinnati railroads through Mill Creek valley, and to run their passenger depot jointly with the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette and Marietta and Cincinnati railroads. The stockholders of the Cincinnati and Indiana railway also ratified the contract for the joint use of the depot, tracks and lease the property above alluded to.

The total assessment and valuation of railroad property in this county is three millions nine hundred and forty-six thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

Thomas Millikon made the closing argument for the defense in the Judge McLean case this morning, dwelling on the unsatisfactory character of the evidence for the prosecution, and maintaining that Vallandigham's theory that Myers shot himself.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

Its Strength, Power and Influence—The Most Wonderful Organization of Modern Times.

[London Times' Paris Letter.]

I have before me an elaborate account of this society, from which it would appear that although only nine years have elapsed since its foundation, it counts upwards of 2,500,000 members. Its chief seat is in Switzerland, and the affiliated societies which are assisted in their various political and revolutionary enterprises by the International, and which nominally pay its expenses, are the Mazzinists, Brothers of the Republic of Lyons and Marseilles, the numerous secret societies of Russia and Poland, and the Communists generally all over Europe. The Central Committee of this association, which has a branch in America, is in London, and its presiding spirit is a German, who conceived the idea of organizing in Berlin, in a definite and tangible form, the theories of Proudhon, Blanqui, Jacobi, Proudhon, and others. There is no President, but the central office is composed of a secretary-general and five members. Each country composes a branch of the Association. Each important center is sub-divided into sections, with a local bureau. Every week each central bureau sends to the London office—1, a detailed report on the progress of the association in the neighborhood; 2, a statement of additional members; 3, a financial statement; 4, a statement by name of the principal mercinants and tradesmen; 5, a statement by name of the principal proprietors and capitalists; 6, copies of minutes of meetings held. There are, of course, other rules regulating the admission or expulsion of members, and the means of pressure to be employed in cases of strikes, &c., which I have no means of publishing; but I may appear from the report that the organization is one conceived on a scale capable of indefinite expansion, and appealing to the sympathies of the lowest and most dangerous class of the community in all countries. The catastrophe of Paris, so far from operating as a check to its growth, will probably give it a powerful impetus, as, unhappily, the more infamous the notoriety of such an association may be, the more attractive it is to the fierce and reckless section of society over whom such a celebrity exercises an irresistible fascination. It is to be regretted that there should exist in a large class of persons with such singularly perverted notions that they conscientiously believe the reformation of humanity to be dependent on the use of petroleum and incendiarism on a vast scale. Such men were Delescluse, Miot, Courbet, and many others of the leaders of the late movement, one of the most sanguinary of whom—Millere, who had probably ordered the execution of more innocent persons than any of his colleagues—was the last shout with which his last breath, "Vive l'humanite!" Thus may "the enthusiasm of humanity" inverted become absolutely fatal to it. The philanthropic ideas of Lafrancais, also an honest enthusiast, took another form; he advocated the burning of all the public buildings in Paris in order to erect in their places civil hospitals. The peculiarity of this association is, therefore, that while it appeals to the whole working classes of the civilized world in an argument which the simplest can comprehend, and offers a refuge and support to the revolutionists of every country, it has a philosophy and a political economy of its own sufficiently specious to attract theorists and would-be reformers. It reaches the loftiest and the basest natures, those who unselfishly wish to relieve others and those who selfishly desire to rise themselves at the expense of others. It embraces in its thin-gold political, social and moral character political agitators, paupers and philosophers—a combination of forces which imparts to this organization altogether special powers of action. As it raises its head in one country after another, we shall see how far the special conditions of political morals and society which exist in each are calculated to cope with it.

Near Keokuk, recently, a man leading a five-year-old boy was walking on the track, when the train came along. He let go the child's hand and stepped one side, leaving it upon the track, with the locomotive coming at full speed but a few yards distant. A man working near by, named Thomas Hobs, seeing the danger to the child, picked it up, and got out of the way of the locomotive just in time to have it graze his shoulder as it passed.

A Boston paper writing of a recent address there, says: "The discourse was an hour in length, and was listened to with ability."

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE

For President:

USELESS S. GRANT.

Relations of Useless S. whom the other Office-holders want to renominate along with him:

I. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

II. Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago; expects something very good after the next election.

III. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, Chairman of Lands at Carondelet, Mo. —anchored by Wilson, late Commissioner of the Land Office; has not yet got the lands, but hopes to get them after the next election.

IV. Rev M. J. Kramer, President's brother-in-law, Minister to Denmark.

V. Abel Rathbone Corbin, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould; has not made much yet, but hopes to after the next election.

VI. Brevet Brig. Gen. F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, chief us

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1871.

Democratic State Ticket.

Governor—THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of Boyle.
Lieutenant-Governor—JOHN C. CARLISLE, of Kenton.
Attorney-General—JOHN ROLMAN, of Franklin.
Aud. Pub. Accts—D. HOWARD SMITH, of Owen.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE, of Franklin.
Sup. Public Inst.—Rev. R. A. M. HENDERSON, Fayette.
Register Land Office—J. ALEXANDER GRANT.

ELECTION MONDAY, August 7, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 50 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$2 00 per square for each insertion. Special notices, $3 per square for each insertion. Reading notices, with three notices, $10 per week; with other notices inserted, $15 per week.

For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," or "Boarding," &c., not exceeding 10 lines, 50 cents each time. Marriage and religious notices, 75 cents per line for each insertion. Obituaries, 10 cents per line for each insertion.

City Items" 25 cents per line. "City Items" in other part of the paper, "Local Notices," 10 cents per line and double leads. Cards, $1 00 each; per line, each insertion.

Medical, Proprietary and "Lottery" advertisements 25 per cent. additional.

Cash and quarterly advertisements receive prices. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 25 percent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, must be paid for in advance.

All bills for regular quarterly or advertisements, for one month or less, are due at the end of each month.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for first insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $2 accepted. Notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers, and all such matter, which is used, will be paid for, if the amount claimed be by the correct standard.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office must be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, and is of no interest to the public. Such a notice is a mail that does not deserve us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Paducah has a boot club.

At Hillmen's Iron Works, on the Cumberland river, are employed two negro hands whose united weight will kick the beam at six hundred and seventy pounds.

Walnut Lick, Goliatin county, boasts of a boy twelve years old, who is five feet inches in hight, who weighs 174 pounds, and is still gaining at the rate of a pound a month.

Cane Stock, a colored man in the employ of W. H. Brown, at his factory in Bardstown, Fayette county, hackled the extraordinary amount of 224 pounds of hemp last week.

A negro man, Mike Lindsay, was shot three times and instantly killed by another negro, at the farm of General Buford, in Woodford county, late Sunday afternoon. The assailant was arrested.

Gov. B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, has been in Frankfort for several days past, where he has been shown every civility by the citizens, irrespective of party. He left Frankfort on Monday again for St. Louis.

The Trimble Base Ball Club, of Paducah, were defeated by the Riverside, of Evansville, on Saturday, by a score of 37 to 35. This is the second of a series of three between these clubs, both resulting in victory for the Riversides.

Mr. A. G. Hodges, formerly of the Frankfort Yeoman, and who recently accepted the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Kentucky Temple of Honor, in this city, will hereafter be associated with Rev. R. A. M. Henderson in the publication of the Kentucky Freemason.

A Paducah well digger, who was employed many years ago by a gentleman in one of the banks in that city, astonished his former employer the other day by asking for an exchange on New York for $45,000 in gold. He has been gone twenty years, and has recently bought a farm for $125,000. In the meantime he has risen up well-digging.

The Lexington Press is responsible for this tale of time: Yesterday afternoon, at half past seventeen and a minute since of thirty arrived at Cincinnati on Monday morning last, James Lawson, on the Shoo-fly railroad, took the shortest possible time to reach Lexington. Even as the boy was taking out a license, his father, who had followed close upon his heels, ruthlessly seized him and bore him away from his charmer. 'I won't whip you here,' said the old man, taking the lad by the collar of his roundabout; 'but I'll just take you home and let your mother spank you!'

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Columbia, S. C., proposes to erect a city hall.

The newest Southern paper is the Charleston Wasp.

Pineapples are plenty in the Key West, Florida, market.

There is no hope of the recovery of the Memphis dry docks.

Green corn ten cents per dozen at Newbern, North Carolina.

Favorable reports continue to come in of the wheat crop of Virginia.

A horticultural fair will be held at Wilmington, N. C., the 19th of July.

Memphis, Tenn., will celebrate the 4th of July in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Wilmington, N. C., has a chickee with no eyes, but well-developed ears.

The cotton crop of North Carolina is turning out much better than was expected.

A nest of counterfeit nickel-makers has been discovered in St. Clair county, Mo.

Everybody at Augusta, Ga., had begun to look upon a daily rain-storm as a certainty.

Springfield, Mo., decorates the graves of the Confederate dead to-day (Wednesday).

Adequate preparations are being made for the reception of immigrants at Norfolk, Va.

Marble white as snow has been discovered in McDonald county, Mo.

Partridge eggs are selling in Lynchburg, Va., at 10 cents per dozen.

Halifax county, Va., has a population of thirty thousand and only three persons in its jails.

Atlanta, Ga., wants a canal to the Chattahoochee, thirty-five miles long. It will cost $18,000,000.

Forty tons of zinc ore and thirty-eight carloads of lumber were shipped from Potosi, Mo., last week.

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Cholera morbus is represented to be more prevalent throughout Virginia this summer than ever before.

A Baptist Educational Convention, for the Southern States, will meet in Richmond, Va., on the 4th of July.

Appomattox county, Va., is fast filling up with English settlers, who have recently come from "the old country."

Two colored men at Washington, N. C., have been arrested for having attempted to set fire to that town last week.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company have now six thousand men working like beavers on the unfinished portion of the line, which is less than 200 miles.

The taxes of Charleston county, S. C., for 1870 amounted to $470,000, a sum greater than the value of the State taxes for 1869.

A national bank is proposed at Rolla, Mo. At present the nearest institution of the kind is at Jefferson City, fifty miles distant.

The citizens of Fulton, Mo., are moving to secure the location of the Presbyterian Synodical College for females at that place.

All the effects of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, consisting of notes, bonds, bills, judgments, decrees, etc., will be sold, in Richmond, Va., for cash, on the 22d of this month.

There is a woman in Arkansas named Emily Sarah Lord, who has lived in ten States, and has indulged in nine husbands, two of whom have died suddenly, and three have been divorced.

Several specimens of fine iron ore have been found in Bear creek, in Jasper county, Missouri. It is believed that a large bed of ore exists, as the indications are favorable. The ore picked from the surface will yield about eighty five per cent of iron.

June 17th was the anniversary of the oldest editor in the Southern States, perhaps in the Union—Mr. J. N. Cardozo. Mr. Cardozo was born in Savannah, Ga., June 17, 1786. He has completed the eighty-fifth year of his age and his fifty-fifth year of editorial service.

The cotton factory at Augusta, Ga., has paid dividends of twenty per cent. from the start, and a new one, to the one thousand looms, is contemplated if the requisite capital can be secured. The president of the Augusta company says that cotton can be manufactured ten per cent. cheaper there than in New England.

In the Masonic portion of the Houston (Texas) cemetery is the grave of Gen. Magruder, the only thing to indicate the spot being two lines, written with a pencil, on the simple board at the head: "J. B. Magruder, Lieut.-Gen. C. S. army." Flowers have been planted on the grave by some unknown hand; but, stricken by the sun's inimical rays, they have perished.

Corinth, Miss., has a negro postmaster named Jones. Jones has a wife who has been teaching for her race in that city, until her patrons, rather tired of the low standard of her scholastic attainments, determined to supersede her. A meeting for this purpose was held at the colored Methodist church, some angry words were uttered, when the distinguished buck negro Jones drew a revolver and attempted to "double-lead" some of his sable brother bucks. Mr. Jones and several others were arrested for drawing deadly weapons and getting up a riot. The post-office is closed, and the probabilities are that Postmaster Jones will look through a strong-er window than that which affords light for the Corinth postoffice.

The Bastrop (La.) Conservative of the 9th says: "Last Sunday morning, at the Beecroft place, a Mr. Gorham, from Arkansas, shot and killed J. B. Alexander, lodging nine buckshot in his left side. It seems that a difficulty existed between Henry Alexander, a brother of the murdered man, and Gorham. Gorham is a brother-in-law of the Alexanders, and had been engaged in a cattle trade with them. On Sunday morning Gorham armed himself with a shot gun and started for the place where Henry Alexander was stopping with the cattle, remarking that he intended having the cattle or something else. Upon his arrival he attempted to shoot Henry, when the brother, J. B. Alexander, ran in between them, shielding his brother from the murderer. Gorham, defeated in his purpose of killing the one, shot the other brother, being but a few steps from him. The murderer is still at large, although numbers of citizens are scouring the country for him." The same paper also says: "A colored man, living six or seven miles above Ward's ferry, was chastising his daughter one day last week with an iron ramrod. He struck her on the head, producing almost instant death. He has been arrested and lodged in jail."

The young man who graduated at the head of the class at West Point the other day, and further distinguished himself by coming away with more number one marks than any student of the academy ever before received, General ULYSSES S. GRANT not excepted, is named WASSON, and not MASON, as all the newspapers have printed it. And the General CLINTON mentioned by the telegraph yesterday morning as having testified before the Southern Outrage Committee, will tell you, if properly approached on the subject, that his name is CLANTON. He would hardly tell you that he is a distinguished member of the bar of Montgomery, Ala., but he is, nevertheless. Newspapers and telegraphs should be more careful in the spelling of people's names. Some time ago, for instance, a man in New Jersey found a double-headed cabbage in his garden, and sent it to the village editor to be noticed. The notice appeared in due time, and full justice was done to the horticultural phenomenon; but, unfortunately, the man's name was sadly mutilated by the types. The next morning they found him hanging in his barn as dead as a doornail. The printer, the proof-reader and the telegraph operator should take this mournful lesson to heart and study correctness of orthography in proper names. Too many valuable lives have already been lost from a lack of such study.

Political Prospects.

Of Mr. JACOB THOMPSON's plan to relieve the Northern Democracy of embarrassment occasioned by the impracticalism of the red-hot element at the South, sketched a few days ago by the COURIER-JOURNAL, the Southern papers speak with decided approbation. The Richmond Whig says:

We see it stated in the COURIER-JOURNAL that Mr. JACOB THOMPSON, Gen. FORREST, and other representative men of the South would first give it as their opinion that it would be best for the Southern States to hold entirely aloof from the next National Democratic Convention. They argue that the Presidential result, having to be worked out regardless of the Southern vote, which is secure in the candidate of the party, and having various terms to the "States lately in rebellion," will be least complicated and disturbed if it be left exclusively to the people of those States which are yet free to act, undivided by sectional feelings and undisturbed by the memories and vexations of the civil war.

The COURIER-JOURNAL thinks there is wisdom in this view. We have more than once intimated that it was the course which we deemed the safest and the wisest. Our opinion has been urged to it, as there may be in any line of thought, upon the whole, we incline to deem it the best. It disembarrasses our friends, if we have any at the North, and it at the same time takes the ground out of the enemy's sails. It removes all ground of difference from among ourselves at home, and relieves us of the responsibility, transferring that responsibility to the North, where it belongs.

Let the Democratic parties make up their platforms and their tickets as they of the South will content themselves with the humble role of choosing between them, if allowed the privilege.

The Whig is mistaken in setting us down as the especial partisan of the proposed line of action. We regard it as one of those things that may be described as too good to work well, and even sure, with the qualification that nothing but the rallings of the Bourbons gave it force and value. As a rule, we do not look with favor upon the abstinence of any class from public affairs, and regard with positive distaste the abstinence of any one section from that national fellowship which, in a republic like ours, is perhaps the deepest and surest foundation of patriotism and the spirit of freedom and free government that is to be had. It is a sad comment on the times that the suggestion of a man of sense and experience like JACOB THOMPSON is made strong, in spite of the fundamental objection to it as a principle of action, by the conduct of two or three persons, who are imposing in nothing except their recklessness and their antecedents. If this meager element cannot be silenced, it it cannot be put under restraint, if it cannot be placed in that comfortable and convenient posture which precedes only by a degree the condition precedent to the undertaking, if it is to go on dealing out platitudinous and distempered jargon of a pyrotechnic sort, the South had best hold off, and let parties in the North fight it out among themselves. But we are not without hope that there will be amendment. Twelve months produce many changes and much go-ahead in an age like this, and before the assembling of the next National Democratic Convention it is not unlikely that the fiercest of the Bourbons, seeing the drift of events, will be away in front of the column of progress, singing the praises of the "new departure" with the same fervor which has hitherto set them on everything that did not spring from their vanity and ignorance. It is the nature of the red-hot class of politicians to be vehement and uncertain in all things. Their very intemperance implies instability. Why should they not become ardent disciples of the prevailing order of political thought just as they have made themselves the organs of a prevailing tone of partisan prejudice and passion?

In spite of everything, however, we expect to see the South represented in the National Democratic Convention. If there were more urgent reasons for keeping out than there are, the policy could hardly be executed, for union, in a matter of the kind, is at once indispensable and impossible. If one set of men should hold aloof, another set would not, and so the plan would fail for lack of concert. Even those politicians in Kentucky who for two years have denounced us for fighting a square national Democratic battle, and have characterized our assertion of the now universally recognized Democratic platform as treason, will seek to occupy front seats in the convention, and to take as active a part as they can in constructing a direct contradiction of their notions and a positive stultification of their antecedents.

Well, let them. Quite sure are we that we have had no private ends or personal feelings or political hobbies to gratify or work out. We are content to see ourselves vindicated by the logic of events and the acts of our assailants. Our whole purpose has been the overthrow of a gigantic revolution which has been stealing into the Government. Our whole method has been a change of parties in the national administration. These things accomplished, and in the way and by the means marked out by us, and we are satisfied. Our local critics are welcome to their sound and fury signifying their own shortsightedness and folly.

In yesterday's issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL we gave a carefully-compiled account of the situation as it is. From our figures any sensible man may see what the chances are. But the best chance in the world may be annulled by imprudence. Everything depends upon the discretion with which the Democratic leaders use the interests of the party and the heartiness with which they are supported by the people. The peace-seeking spirit of the country must be assured that the quiet of every section and the security of every citizen are safe in Democratic hands. The capital of the country must be satisfied that the Democratic party is not going to produce a financial revolution. Peace is the word, not war. The language for Democrats is the language of conciliation, the language of patriotism, the language of nationality. These, where assumed, will presently become real, and we shall set out upon a new departure, sure enough, which will know no proscription, which will not take its cue from war-like passions, which will bring forth a new crop of statesmen under the guiding influence of the young manhood of the restored Union.

Stephens of Georgia.

As we have already announced, Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS has attached himself to a newspaper in Georgia, and will hereafter direct its political course and fortunes. Mr. STEPHENS and the Atlanta Sun, the newspaper in question, will be the gainer by this arrangement, if nothing else should come of it. The Confederate Vice-President has an active, not to say a restless, brain, that needs constant occupation; he is fond of writing, and the duty of writing every day will keep him alive—will add to his length of days and to his pleasure in living.

For Mr. STEPHENS' culture, ability and intentions we have very great respect. But his point of observation is bad. He dwells in a Georgia village. He is surrounded by old associations, old habits, old notions, old books, and is, himself, an old man, much out of the current of that fresh and generous vitality which is beginning to pour its rich blood into the politics of the period. Mr. STEPHENS' salutation reads nearly and dreadly. It carries us backward for the young South, which wishes to get away from the war, which wants to get away from passion, from violence, from failure, which wants to unite itself to a new life, which wants to cut itself loose from a festering corpse.

Mayhap Mr. STEPHENS does not thoroughly comprehend this. His career belongs to the past. He stands already knee-deep in the waving grass that grows above the graves of dead and dying political issues. He is surrounded by a most horrible condition of social, political and domestic corruption, wrought by Radical maladministration. His views are necessarily jaundiced by these unhappy circumstances, and we shall not be surprised if he should write much that would, by regarded as unwise in a man of less natural wisdom. But whatever he writes shall receive from us the most respectful consideration—we were about to say the most affectionate consideration—for there is no man in the South whom we regard as Mr. STEPHENS' equal in point of integrity, of thought, amplitude of scholarship and breadth of understanding.

Fifteen years ago—which was his time—he was the most dashing and brilliant, at the same time that he was the most courageous and solidest, statesman in the Democratic party. As late as 1861, he saw the situation more clearly than any other of the Southern leaders. But no man can be said to be a man for all times and in spite of revolutions and wars, of years and infirmities. The intellect of Mr. STEPHENS is doubtless untouched by the wear and tear of events. But the intellect is not the whole of a man. The usefulness of a leader depends largely on his identification with current affairs, his sympathy with the spirit of action which directs those affairs, his capacity for entering into the plans and feelings of his generation or that which is ahead of it, not the preceding generation. So, confessing Mr. STEPHENS' superior ability, we are indisposed to accept his counsels without critical inspection, and, since he has become one of our own guild, must forget the orator and statesman of other days, and consider only the advocate solely on the merit of his pleading.

We welcome Mr. STEPHENS to the press; the profession of journalism is certainly honored by the possession of such a man, and, with these observations, let us bespeak for him the attention which his character, apart from his utterances, undoubtedly deserves.

The Next Legislature.

The Legislature to be elected in August next will be one of the most important ever convened in the State. Many grave questions will come before it affecting the interests and destiny of the State. It will require men of experience and ability to shape and give expression to the legislation, and in the end and as an effect promote the interest of Kentucky and her people.

No portion of the State will be more interested than the city of Louisville. This city and every county and district should send their ablest and wisest men. It is the duty of the people to urge and select to this service our best men, and to accept no refusal from them. Every citizen owes such service to his country.

Before the next Legislature it is very clear that great questions affecting the railroad development of the State will be disposed of. There can be no doubt that the Cincinnati Southern railroad scheme will be again urged and pressed at an early day in the session, and, after its rejection, if it shall be rejected, its partisans will urge and press its passage by Congress. In this event it will require prudent and wise legislation to meet such Congressional action in a constitutional way, by legal and judicial resistance. No doubt other railroad schemes will be projected affecting the interest of the State and of this city. There can arise no questions of more moment to the community.

Besides, the laws establishing a conventional interest and promoting and encouraging the introduction of capital into the State will need further legislation. It is desirable to establish a permanent and wise policy in this regard.

The subject of emigration, which is but the introduction of population and capital, is one of profound interest to the State and our city. The manufacturing and agricultural interests of the State demand a wise and comprehensive policy of legislation on the subject. To render it practical and effective will require talent, experience, and common sense. If a proper system of laws shall be adopted encouraging emigration, the rapid growth of our city and State will be marked in the first years of this decade by a great increase of population and wealth.

Most important questions affecting the general revenue system of the State, affecting the present cumbrous system, correcting and equalizing assessments of valuations, and equalizing taxation and modifying the mode of collecting and times of payment of revenue, &c., will likely come before the next session of the Legislature. Then, there are the questions to be disposed of in regard to negro testimony, and the promotion of law and order and the protection of life and property, and other matters touching the political, moral and national interests of the State. The common school system of the State; the funds belonging to it; their proper appropriation; a system for separate negro instruction by their own taxation, to lay old vagabondising them in our midst; these and other questions of the most vital importance to the State and this city will doubtless come before the next Legislature.

It must be clear to every citizen of Louisville that we require the very best men we can send to the Legislature. In many of the counties the people have already selected some of the best men in the State. In our city at this time we need able and experienced men. Our merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and laboring men are all alike interested in this matter. It is of great moment to each and every interest of the city. We have men in the several legislative districts who are as competent as any men in the State. These men can be, and ought to be, induced by the wishes of their fellow-citizens to serve in the next Legislature.

Will not the merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, laboring men and every citizen interested in the welfare and prosperity of the city take this matter in hand? The people have a right to choose their representatives, and they ought to choose their best and ablest men, and require them to serve. Let the Democratic party put the best men in the field, and secure their election and that of the State ticket by a tremendous majority. Let Louisville act in this matter to her best interest.

☞ The Washington Capital says, "FREDDY GRANT won't tell the ladies at West Point whether he will accept the Princess BEATRICE if she is offered to him." The ladies at West Point ought to know that no member of the GRANT family ever declined anything of value that was offered him.

☞ It is understood that at the end of the present season Colonel JAMES FISK, Jr., will do his best to elevate the tone of the drama in New York by retiring from the theatrical business altogether.

☞ The Albany Argus says "the Administration is not easily taught;" but its many striking accomplishments in the science of rascality would naturally lead one to think differently.

☞ Medical authority says sunstroke may be avoided by carrying certain things in the hat. Almost anything damp will be found to answer.

☞ The Albany Argus tells us that "FORNEY has fallen from virtue." Whose virtue was it? He certainly never had any of his own to fall from.

☞ A Chicago paper asks: "Is honesty the best policy?" It certainly is here, but we fear such a novelty would be the ruin of Chicago.

☞ The police of St. Louis have succeeded in breaking up all the keno-houses in that city. Keno.

CITY ITEMS.

Spiritual at Boone Park.

The richest season of enjoyment is in storefor all those who read with the above mark on the occasion of the forthcomimg "Spiritual Reverie," which takes place Thursday. The greatest number of attractions is offered, such as are usually given on picnics, including new fine bands of music. Besides all of which the lectures of Mrs. Addie M. Ballou and others, and the mediums who will be present during the day, and including the world renowned Keigwins, who rposes the most wonderful general mediatic powers ever before known to man.

We Would Say to Every Mother

who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Sanipaia, the Active Principle of the Semen Contra.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Sanionin Lozenges is made of pure sugar and pure sanonin. This is a safe, agreeable and efficient remedy for worms, sanionin being the active principle of the semen contra, the well-known effectual vermifuge. All the popular worm candies of the day depend for their efficacy upon the amount of sanionin they contain, but in these it is found in varying degrees, and of uncertain purity, and very often again in combination with other elements unknown to the physician, and to numerous experiments, and not the only merit claimed for these lozenges is the ascertained purity of the ingredients and their thorough and careful distribution, so that each lozenge contains a correct portion, guaranteeing the materials have been so compounded that the lozenge will stand unaltered by time or climate; the boxes are made of wood and are entirely free from poisonous coverings in the shape of bronze. It is not a secret nostrum, but is prescribed by all intelligent physicians.

[Testimony of a Physician.]

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or sanionin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything they have used before. I cheerfully prescribed it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using sanionin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FLUTING MACHINES.

A large stock of the celebrated Knox Fluting Machines, 4 and 6 inch sizes. Just received and for sale very low at

FYNE & CREIGHTON'S,
146 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth. ju21 wed,fri,&su

Burnett's Kalliston is the greatest face beautifier.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Bull's Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. sul daily

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. delly codly

MARRIED.

VILLINES—LEVI—June 20, in the Chestnut-street Methodist church, by Rev. T. M. Maddox, Dr. DAVID W. VILLINES, of Hopkinsville, and Miss MARY A. LEVI, daughter of Alex Levi, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

SMOCK—On the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., MARY ANN SMOCK, wife of E. B. Smock, aged 37 years.

TRUMAN—At Pewee Valley, on the evening of the 18th instant, CHARLOTTE TRUMAN, daughter of Orville and Kate M. Truman, aged 16 months.

"Beautiful, lovely,
She fell and died,
A fair bud to earth,
To blossom in heaven."

Another sweet little life has passed away, and again the pearly gates have opened, that a spotless soul might enter. EMMA, our little sunbeam, our "Seraphic Angel," has gone to the land of the blest, leaving behind her only a sparkling, dazzling glory, and gladdening the hearts of those around her. Like it she was here to-day, and to-morrow was not. Like it she was then returned to heaven. A lovely vision seems to have come to us, and then departed. Like a sweet melimbis I see the Saviour, surrounded by his "lovely ones," among them is our darling. She is, and, stretching forth her little hands, beckons us to come. Oh! little one, we will come, and be with our Shepherd, and that we have now another link in heaven.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

Preston Lodge, No. 281, F. & A. M., will meet this (Wednesday) evening, June 21, 1871, at 8 o'clock, for work in M. M. degree. By order of
W. H. MEHERT, W. M.
J. ALLEN, Foster, Sec'y.

Masonic Notice.

King Solomon R. A. C., will meet is called communication this (Wednesday) evening, June 21, at 8 o'clock, for work in Royal Arch degree. By order of
J. H. UHATHERS, H. P.
SAM'L CASSEDAY, JR., Secretary.

Masonic Notice.

Stated meeting of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 1, F. & A. M., this (Wednesday) evening, June 21, at 8 o'clock. Work in M. M. degree.
J. W. COLSTON, Sec'y.

SUITS.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Silk Suits,
POPLIN SUITS,
Linen Suits,
WHITE SUITS,
AND
OVERSKIRTS,
IN NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES AT
MORRIS LEVI'S
Cloak and Suit Store, No. 107 Fourth st.
ap23 dtu wed f7

A CARD.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF WHEELING, WHEELING, W. VA., June 1, 1871.

WHEREAS we have learned, from our correspondents, that a certain J. C. Simon, of New Orleans, has been using the name of the Insurance Company and Citizens' Insurance Company of Wheeling, "proclaiming it as a fact that they were worthless, and would not settle without recourse to the law;" and whereas we have sent drawn to the bosiness in and about Wheeling, and at the citizens generally and condemned him, referring to Capt. T. C. Sweeney and other prominent citizens:

Now, therefore, be it known to the insuring public in general, and Capt. Simon's acquaintance in particular, that the said Simon knowingly and wilfully uttered a falsehood, and that Capt. T. C. Sweeney, R. H. Sweeney, Capt. McLure, and others to whom he refers for proof of his assertions, contradict all he says, and in the strongest terms, condemning the action of Simon by letters addressed to T. C. Sweeney & Co., and Capt. C. Lavi, Louisville, stating their surprise that Capt. Simon should be such a scoundrel as to be guilty of an act which not can be substantiated by them or others, to their knowledge, any such charges. That by so doing he has done the companies great injustice, &c.

Capt. Simon has had a settlement and a set controversy on account of losses occurring the past three or four years, which he (Simon) is manager for the Franklin Insurance Company, and which settlement has been where funds have been collected in Louisville, and therefore it is supposed Simon's name's case; and to say the companies mentioned owe nothing on claims adjusted and due.

T. C. SWEENEY & CO.,
Gen'l Agents Franklin Ins. Co.
R. W. SHRIVER,
Sec'y Citizens' Ins. Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES!

R. H. MILES'

SADDLERY, HARNESS,
TRUNK AND TRAVELING-BAG
EMPORIUM,

Sign Golden Horse Head, No. 59 Main,
Bet. Second and Third Sts.,
and Asbury

Valuable Hints.

A regular take of body is absolutely essential to physical health and clearness of intellect. Nor is this all. Botany of person cannot operate with an unnatural condition of the bowels. A free passage of the refuse matter of the system through these natural waste-pipes is as necessary to the purity of the body as the free passage of the offal of a city through its sewers is necessary to the health of its inhabitants.

Indigestion is the primary cause or most of the diseases of the discharging organs, and one of its most common results is constipation. This complains, besides being dangerous in itself, has many disagreeable concomitants—such as an unpleasant breath, a sallow skin, contaminating blood and bile, hemorrhoids, headache, loss of memory, and general debility.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters removes all these evils by restoring their immediate career in the digestive organs and regulating the action of the intestines. The combination of properties in this celebrated preparation is one of its chief merits. It is not merely a stimulant or a tonic, or an anti-bilious agent, but all these curative elements judiciously blended in one powerful compound. And the happy result follows in the restoration of health. It relieves the alimentary canal, it strengthens and stimulates the liver, it purifies the blood, it equally stimulates the kidneys, bowels and nerves, and gives a healthful impulse to the whole system. Persons who have a variety of dyspeptic symptoms, which they are certain they have never experienced before, find relief from the first dose. Its progress has proved itself to be as certain as it is speedy, and those who have used it in the western wilds as well as in the crowded marts of commerce, bear the same testimony.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is sold in bottles only, and the seven-sided bottle is the glass and engraved on the label, in the test of genuineness.

jel3 codlw wly

John Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL.

Which is now universally acknowledged to be the purest and most reliable, and is now used in preference to all others in the hospitals of Europe, is for sale by all druggists throughout the country.

JOHN BAKER & CO.,
Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTION,
Its Cure and Its Preventive,
BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of timely and temporarily proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the unconscious slumber in one of which, had they calmly adopted Dr. Joseph H. Schenck's simple Pulmonic Syrup, and availed themselves of his wonderful efficacious medicines, they would not have died.

Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality by his medicines and his directions for their use, is within the reach of restoration.

In this statement there is nothing assumptuous. Dr. Schenck, in the above, is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is simple, and is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-demonstrative.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first step in weeping in which the cure of consumption is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a deranged liver. With the condition the bronchial tubes sympathize with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the purifying power of the Seaweed Tonic, with its distressing symptoms, of Consumption.

The Tonic and Pills are composed of the Sea Weeds—yellow dock—the Podophyllum, Pelianum, and Iodide of Potassium, the active medicinal properties of calomel, but, unlike calomel, they are purely vegetable. Relief is sure.

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and unnatural secretions of the throat, lungs and stomach are next assailed. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It accepts from its sympathy. The second step in the cure is the Pulmonic Syrup. It is a solvent that is best adapted, at last, A Supply of Good Blood.

The Seaweed Tonic in conjunction with the Pills, serves to prepare the blood for the Pulmonic Syrup. This is now progressing without its previous fortification. Again, the Pulmonic Syrup is the consent to be of hand. There is no more luminous, no more effective remedy for the relief and cure of the diseases of the lungs than Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its mission of expectorating and clearing the mucous matters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be checked. It will subside and rise in the diseased and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gathering, it must be thrown off. Nothing cannot do it, and it is a very short time the masses is vanquished, the patient living and breathing freely. The cough is made less and less frequent, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or womanhood which he had out of the enemy's nails.

The second thing in the patient must say that is where the cough is dry, and the Pulmonic Syrup is to prevent taking cold when the lungs are the most sensitive to cold. This is the reason to be effected. Fresh air and riding but, especially in the spring, is the best for the lungs. In and out season, are all wrongs. Physicians who recommend that cough be less their patients. If their lungs are badly diseased, and yet because they are in the house they must see if there is any sun out with about the room is as much and as fast as the strength will bear, or go up a good cross hill occasionally. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. Must eat what they can get with the appetite, and in the great point to gain.

To sleep well is a first condition of the possibility, in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all the rest. Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills by the use of his own directions in these modern words, "Go to bed and stone dead" on medicine, should be taken to "sleep." Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, for the purpose of making sweet, pure, or water connection. Owners of property wishing to make connections with the sewer in either of the above streets will see the superintendent on the line of work.

JOHN A. ROBERTS,
City Engineer's office, June 12, 1871. jel3 dtd

FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale the First Mortgage Bonds of the Owensboro and Russellville Railroad.

There are only $20,000 of this First Mortgage Bonds. The entire length of the road is about 38 miles, connecting Owensboro, on the Ohio river, on the eastern branch of the road, its franchise, stock, property and earnings are pledged for the payment of said bonds from its franchise, is worth over $100,000 dollars, and the sale of the bonds will retain the entire stock.

T. J. SAUNDERS,
Citizens' Bank,
jel dtm Louisville, Ky.

Missouri County Bonds.

WE recommend to parties seeking entirely safe investments the following list of choice securities:

Johnson County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.

Nevada County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 15 years.

Macon County (Mo.) Bonds; eight per cent.; due in 15 years.

Morgan County (Mo.) Bonds; ten per cent.; due in 15 years.

The above bonds are sold at rates which yield upon the investment, from eleven to thirteen per cent. We have examined the titles, and are engaged specially in negotiating Missouri county bonds in New York, by the past two years, we refer with pleasure to Hon. Jas. Guthrie, Louisville, Ky.; Hon. Thos. H. Jay, Livingston, Fettis, Penny, Galloway & Co., Louisville, Ky., and to any of the banks in that city. Parties desiring, are now held at an advance of 1/2 to 3 per cent. upon the above prices.

The following well-known financiers, are our many of the bonds for sale by us, namely:

E. L. Shackleford, Cashier First National Bank, Danville.

James Cowan, Teller First National Bank, Danville.

Jamie Kinnard, Sr., Vice President First National Bank, Danville.

Dr. J. C. Johnstone, Financial Agent of Center College.

John Ownsley, Cashier Deposit Bank, Stanford, Kentucky.

W. H. Kinnaird, Cashier Deposit Bank, Lancaster, Ky.

T. G. Green, Cashier Deposit Bank, Richmond, Ky.

W. Long & Co., Bankers, Russellville, Ky.

Ed. Crealy, Cashier City National Bank, Lexington, Ky.

T. Stephenson, Harrodsburg, Ky.

F. McMurray, Pres. Commercial Bank, Harrodsburg, Ky.

King Bacon, Assistant Cashier Northern Bank, Lexington, Ky.

E. L. Davison, Pres. First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.

C. R. McElroy, Cashier First National Bank, Springfield, Ky.

Dr. Phillip Thornberry, Louisville, Ky.

Samuel Gill, Superintendent Short-line R. R., Louisville, Ky., &c.

Descriptive pamphlets of each county, containing an official statement of the financial condition and resources of each county, can be obtained on application to

E. A. MOORE,
Bond and Mortgage Security,
my19 We Fr&Mo1 209 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.
RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

THE buildins of the Northern Pacific Railroad, (begun July last), is being pushed forward with great energy and success. The grading is nearly completed. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific slope. The grade is nearly completed 2266 miles westward from Lake Superior; finding contracts for 1200 miles of finished road, and the tracklaying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Minnesota. The Eastern Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and the tracklaying is rapidly progressing. The company's lands in the valley of the Red River of the North are now selling, and substantially reconfirmed, as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the first Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. These bonds are a first run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest, and are secured by a first mortgage on the land secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and its equipments, and also, as last as the road is completed,

25,000 ACRES OF LAND

to every $1,000 bond. They are sold at the low rate of 90 and accrued interest, currency, which is about $1,000 gold. They are exempt from U. S. Tax; Principal and interest are payable in Gold. Denominations—Coupons, $100 to $10,000.

LANDS FOR SALE.—Northern Pacific 7 3/10's are secured by a first mortgage on the land, and are a desirable and perfectly safe investment, the first mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1871.

To Abonnitors.

Persons leaving the city during the summer, and wishing to keep posted with the news here, can have the COURIER-JOURNAL sent them any required time at the rate of $1 per month, by leaving their orders at our counting-room.

Gov. F. M. Leslie,

Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the citizens of Kentucky at the following times and places:

Flemingsburg, Thursday, June 22.
Speaking to commence at 10 o'clock.
Gen. John M. Harlan, the Republican candidate, is invited to attend. may31 dawtd

I will meet Gov. Leslie at each of the foregoing appointments made by him.
JOHN M. HARLAN.

Gen. Harlan makes the following additional appointments:

Owingsville, Friday, June 23.
Sharpsburg, Friday, June 23, at night.
Mount Sterling, Saturday, June 24.
Cynthiana, Monday, June 26.
Brookville, Tuesday, June 27.
Covington, Wednesday, June 28, at night.
Williamstown, Thursday, June 29.
Newcastle, Saturday, July 1.

Except at Sharpsburg and Covington, speaking each day at 1 p. m. On Friday, the 30th of June, I will speak at such points between Williamstown and Georgetown as my friends in Georgetown may designate.

Hon. John Rodman and William Brown, Esq.

The appointments heretofore made for John Rodman and William Brown, Democratic and Republican candidates for Attorney General, are revoked, and they will speak as follows:

Paducah, June 22.	Springfield, July 17.
Owensboro, June 24.	Harrodsburg, July 18.
Frankfort, July 3.	Lawrenceburg, July 19.
Russellville, July 4.	Danville, July 20.
Bowling Green, July 5.	Somerset, July 22.
Glasgow, July 6.	Monticello, July 27.
Hendersonville, July 7.	London, July 28.
Elizabethtown, July 8.	Mt. Vernon, July 29.
Litchfield, July 10.	Richmond, July 31.
Hopkinsville, July 13.	Lancaster, August 3.
Lebanon, July 14.	Richmond, August 3.
Madisonville, July 15.	

Hon. J. C. Cowgill and Hon. George

Washington for Lieutenant Governor, will address their fellow-citizens as follows:

Danville, Thursday, June 22.
Stanford, Friday, June 23.
Lebanon, Saturday, June 24.
Springfield, Monday, June 26.
Harrodsburg, Tuesday, June 27.
Shepherdsville, Wednesday, June 28.
Bloomfield, Thursday, June 29.
Hardinsville, Friday, June 30.
Glasgow, Saturday, July 1.
Bowling Green, Monday, July 3.
Russellville, Tuesday, July 4.
Hopkinsville, Wednesday, July 5.
Madisonville, Thursday, July 6.
Henderson, Friday, July 7.
Owensboro, Saturday, July 8.
Hawesville, Monday, July 10.
Brandenburg, Wednesday, July 12.

Speaking at Lexington at night, and at other places at 1 o'clock p. m., unless otherwise arranged by the friends of both parties.

MISTAKEN.

Something About the Young Women's Boarding Home.

There is a misapprehension existing in the minds of some in this city in regard to the purpose nature of this noble institution. In some way or other the opinion has become current that it is designed by its founders to be but little more than a temporary lodging for the wise and riffraff among females—a home for women who follow the most menial vocations, and who from indolence or inefficiency can find but partial employment in the city. Is is difficult to say in how this misapprehension originated. We learn that the ladies who have the institution in charge, have thought it possible it might be in some measure strengthened in the name by which the House has heretofore been known—The Working Women's Home; and they have made a slight change in the name; now calling it The Young Ladies' Home. While this may be an improvement it strikes us that it still fails to give the public a clear idea of the design of the institution; and that a little explanation will be a benefit both to it and these it proposes to aid. It should be eminently understood that it is no charitable asylum or a home for all young women, but only for those who thoroughly respect themselves, and who desire to be thoroughly respected by others. It is designed to be a comfortable, quiet, Christian home for worthy and in every way unexceptionable young ladies, who are limited in their means, or are without friends and acquaintances in the city. A visit to the institution will convince any one that the rude, the indolent and the vicious can carefully excluded from its benefits, and that every effort is made by those who have it in charge to make it just such a home as the worthy, the delicate and the industrious would desire. Ladies of this character more than advanced in life are also afforded its advantages as well as unexceptionable strangers in the city who are in need of friends or a home. In addition to this, strangers of this class are frequently assisted in reaching their friends at a distance, or afforded a temporary home until they can be aided by their relatives in reaching their destination.

The institution is yet in its infancy, and it is not to be wondered at that the public do not at once understand its precise design. Many worthy and respectable females have already availed themselves of its benefits, and it will doubtless be crowded with worthy occupants as soon as it becomes a little better known.

MATILDA BLUM.

Her Trial in Jeffersonville on the Charge of Infanticide.

The Police Court room of Jeffersonville was crowded yesterday at an early hour to hear the evidence in the case of Matilda Blum. Several witnesses were introduced in her behalf, one of them, Dr. W. S. McCoy, of Jeffersonville, as an expert, and he and the others are the friends of the defendant—some living in Jeffersonville, others in New Albany. The burden of the proof was to the effect that it is possible for a child to breathe while in the mother's womb, or just as it begins to breathe during protracted labor. Also, that the chances are greatly against an inexperienced girl, alone by herself delivering a live child. This was proven by the medical testimony. The other witnesses were introduced to prove that Matilda Blum showed no appearance of pregnancy previous to the occurrence. Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Alden testified that they had seen the prisoner sometime before the alleged birth; Mrs. Alden stating probably a week; that she had slept with her, and saw no such indications. George Hasbach, of New Albany, had seen the defendant twice during April, and saw no such indications. George Lutz saw her about the first of May; knew her intimately but never noticed any indications of such condition. Smith Bowles, brother-in-law of defendant, stated she was at his house the Wednesday following the Monday on which the birth was alleged to have occurred. She looked well and healthy; gave no indication as having passed through any such trial. He being a married man, said he would have noticed it if she had.

The case has been conducted on the one side by Col. J. B. Mertwether for the defense. He was followed by Reuben Dailey, who, in turn, was replied to by James V. Kelso, of New Albany. O. C. Curry, ex-City Attorney of Jeffersonville, next spoke in behalf of the State in an able speech of three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Curry's management of the case against three able attorneys was especially commendable. Judge Speed closed the argument for the defense, earnestly endeavoring to clear his client, but the court fully justified in fixing her bail at the sum of $4,000 for her appearance at the July term of the Clark County (Ind.) Criminal Court. The prisoner gave the required bail, and was released from custody.

A VILLAINOUS AFFAIR.

Attempt to Assassinate the Station-Keeper at Brownsboro.

An attempt was made, about 9 o'clock on Monday evening, the 19th inst., to assassinate Mr. Richard Gentry, station-keeper at Brownsboro station of the L. & F. railroad. Mr. C. having just taken his supper, went to the depot, where he was in the habit of sleeping.

As he stepped upon the platform he observed, lying across one of the rails of the track, in front of the depot, a stick of cord wood. This he wondered at, as a train had just passed, but, without pausing to consider how or why it had been placed there, he stepped off the platform and stooped to remove it, when a pistol shot was fired at him from beneath the platform, which is some three or four feet above the track. Mr. C., feeling that he was wounded, turned and started to the house—some three hundred yards distant—when the would-be assassin attempted, by running across the field, to intercept him, but his cries for help alarmed the family of Mr. Braidy, with whom he is boarding. They hastened to his relief, when the murderer fled, and has not since been seen.

The ball took effect in the breast of Mr. Campbell, near the right side of the sternum, opposite the right nipple, and, ranging slightly upwards and out of his chest just below the right shoulder, and lodged against the bone in his right arm, inflicting a dangerous if not mortal wound. He was very feeble about midnight from the loss of blood, which he took up freely from the wounded lung.

Mr. Campbell knows of no cause for this dastardly assault, as he is a very quiet and peaceable man, and has had no difficulty with any one. The presumption is that the object of the assassin was to kill and then rob his victim; and this opinion is strengthened from the fact that only a week ago the store at Buckner's station, about two miles distant, was entered by burglars and robbed.

The Divine Afflatus.

An ambitious youth insists on getting into print. He wishes to see how the following would look dressed up, and thinks it very good. Some one has said that only two kinds of poetry should be published, to wit: The very best, or the very worst. All good critics will at once rank the following "joke" as ——— the very best! The chorus is added to show where the laugh comes in.

A JOKE.

Guess to my name, my friends know well;
I came to this city for to dwell;
Fell in love with a lady of sixteen,
Who lives on Third between Walnut and Green.

Ha—ha!

On Third stree a young man takes up his abodes;
Who sells Pittsburg and Pomeroy coal by the load;
He is in love and engaged, his friends say,
Will be married soon, but knows not the day.

Ha—ha—ha!

On him I've a joke and won't let it slide,
How he took this lady out for to ride;
To urge on his horse, gave him a whack,
And broke the glass doors he had to his back.

Ha—ha—ha—ha!

LOCAL BREVITIES.

THE new City Hall begins to look like it would be worth a quarter of a million.

BRAN-BAGS, or female base-ball, has taken the place of button-strings, and the girls are delighted with the new pleasure.

Samuel J. Finley, Esq., of St. Mary's, Ky., Mr. Samuel Woolfolk, of Meade county, were among the guests of the United States Hotel yesterday.

THE renovation and repair of the remaining portion of the old jail was begun yesterday. It will be connected with the finished portion of the new one.

MATTERS are dull in police circles at present, and the stalwart conservators on the suburban beats are said to be busted in keeping the sparrows within the limits.

Mr. Richard Long, the Louisville delegate to the recent annual meeting of the National Typographical Union, at Baltimore, returned yesterday. He was an efficient and faithful, as well as a handsome representative of the craft in this city.

An article signed "Free School" was made by typographical error to say, in our issue of yesterday, "therefore many Democrats, good and true, will not refuse to support him (Mr. Webb) even if he should be the nominee of the party." The manuscript did not have the word not in it.

ABOUT one o'clock yesterday afternoon, Joseph Schwab, a glue manufacturer, attempted to drive a two-horse wagon along that portion of Main street, between FIRST and BROOK streets, now undergoing repairs. Officer Winn informed him that he could not pass that way, and requested him to take some other route. But Mr. Schwab would persist. "He was a Prussian and didn't care—the most insignificant kind of expression he could conceive of—for anybody." He would go through, cost what it may. A large crowd collected. The officer, however, succeeded in bringing him and the wagon to FIRST-street station. He was soon afterwards liberated on bail.

OUR INTERESTS SOUTH.

A Wide-Awake Mississippian to the People of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 20.

To the business men of Louisville:

A native of Kentucky, but for more than a quarter of a century a citizen of Central Mississippi, I have often wondered why it is there is so little commercial intercourse between my section and your beautiful city. I am at a loss for a sound reason, for this non-intercourse.

On a short visit here, and seeing your wide and beautifully shaded streets, with superb network of street cars, your magnificent parks, your palatial residences and your almost unparalleled public works, and lastly, the care and affection which prompts the adorning and beautifying the last resting place of your loved ones at Cave Hill Cemetery, all forcing the conclusion that elegant taste and refinement predominate, and, as a consequence, there can be no lack of public spirit.

On the other hand, that portion of my State to which I call your attention, has a population of industrious, energetic and intelligent citizens, and although we were almost entirely cut off from railroad communication with you than with any other North western city of importance (except Memphis, from a small portion of our trade), yet the city of St. Louis—no nearer to us, and I believe less in sympathy with us in the "ante impendentnese" than you—is drawing to itself a vast trade from our section, we in Louisville, with all its advantages, seems as indifferent about securing our trade as we are in bestowing it.

Why is this so? Is there a railroad ring interested in turning trade from your doors? or are your merchants and supply men more exacting and less accommodating than in the cities of Cincinnati? or are your prices more exorbitant? Are your business men less courteous or polite? or do you think you can serve enough, and give the public a clear idea of the design of the institution; and that a little explanation will be a benefit both to it and these it proposes to aid. It should be eminently understood that it is no charitable asylum or a home for all young women, but only for those who thoroughly respect themselves, and who desire to be thoroughly respected by others. It is designed to be a comfortable, quiet, Christian home for worthy and in every way unexceptionable young ladies, who are limited in their means, or are without friends and acquaintances in the city. A visit to the institution will convince any one that the rude, the indolent and the vicious can carefully excluded from its benefits, and that every effort is made by those who have it in charge to make it just such a home as the worthy, the delicate and the industrious would desire. Ladies of this character more than advanced in life are also afforded its advantages as well as unexceptionable strangers in the city who are in need of friends or a home. In addition to this, strangers of this class are frequently assisted in reaching their friends at a distance, or afforded a temporary home until they can be aided by their relatives in reaching their destination.

The institution is yet in its infancy, and it is not to be wondered at that the public do not at once understand its precise design. Many worthy and respectable females have already availed themselves of its benefits, and it will doubtless be crowded with worthy occupants as soon as it becomes a little better known.

Are your business men less courteous or polite? or do you think you can serve enough, and give you more exorbitant rates than your neighbors? Are you not willing to meet us half way? Are you not willing to meet us half way? Are you not willing to meet us half way?